



JERSEY SAFEGUARDING PARTNERSHIP BOARD



DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY 2019-2022

Advice and Support

Domestic Abuse	Contact
Jersey Refuge Service	768368
Jersey Domestic Abuse Support	880505
Jersey Victim Support	440496
ADAPT (Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Programme)	07797924055 441916
Jersey Action Against Rape	482800
Family Mediation Jersey	638898
Sanctuary Trust – Men’s Shelter	743732
Dewberry House – S.A.R.C.	888222
Health	
Brook Centre	507981
Jersey Talking Therapies	444550
MIND Jersey	0800 7359404
Children / Young People	
Childline	0800 1111
NSPCC	760800
Barnardo’s	510546
Jersey Youth Service	280500
Youth Enquiry Service (YES)	280530
Andium Homes	500700



Customer and Local Services		445505
Crime		
Crimestoppers		0800 555111
States of Jersey Police Service		612612
Law		
Citizens Advice Bureau	0800 7350249	724942
Legal Aid Service		8001066
Emergencies		
Accident & Emergency Department		442000
Samaritans		7909090
Safeguarding Partnership Board Website		https://safeguarding.je/

Forward

It is estimated that one in four women and one in six men will experience domestic abuse at some point in their lifetime. Similarly, the impact of such abuse upon the lives of the children living in such environments cannot be underestimated.

Reports of domestic abuse are increasing in Jersey and we must ensure that victims and their families are able to access the services they need, when they need them and at the earliest opportunity. We must provide coordinated services for the perpetrators of abuse to help stop the cycle of violence and we must help young people to understand what a healthy relationship is and to fully explain what is meant by controlling behaviour, violence, abuse and consent.

The Safeguarding Partnership Board have worked with SafeLives, a UK national charity and our local partners to develop this strategy and action plan. Multiagency partnership working and collaboration is vital to achieving the aims of this strategy and we look forward to continuing our work with our partners across the Island over the next few years to deliver the outcomes in the strategy.

We want all members of our community to be kept safe from domestic abuse and have the opportunity to improve their wellbeing and mental and physical health. We want to achieve this by:

- Preventing domestic abuse from occurring in the first place by challenging the associated culture and intervening as early as possible in order to prevent it from continuing, repeating or escalating.
- Reducing the associated risk to victims, hold perpetrators to account and support them to change their behaviour.
- Working in partnership to provide the appropriate level of support where domestic abuse occurs.

No agency in Jersey has single statutory responsibility for domestic abuse and this strategy sets out what the Safeguarding Partnership Board, working together with our partners, wants to achieve over the next few years.

Domestic abuse is a complex and challenging issue which can wreck lives and devastate families. Our commitment, underpinned by this strategy, will help keep more members of our community safe and help break the cycle of abuse.



Glenys Johnston

Independent Chair – Safeguarding Partnership Board - Jersey



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Overview

Our Vision - Jersey's Community is protected from Domestic Abuse, thereby helping to improve islanders' safety, well-being and mental and physical health.

AIMS

OUTCOMES

PREVENTION

Prevent domestic abuse from occurring in the first place by challenging the associated culture and intervening as early as possible in order to prevent it from continuing, repeating or escalating.

Victims, perpetrators and their children are identified early and provided with the appropriate support to disrupt the cycle of domestic abuse and help manage the impact on their lives.

Jersey's community and its professionals fully understand what domestic abuse is and know how to respond.

Increased reporting of domestic abuse and fewer repeat victims of domestic abuse each year.



PROTECTION

Reduce the associated risk to victims, hold perpetrators to account and support them to change their behaviour.

Children and young people at risk of harm are identified early and provided appropriate support.

Victims are safer and have appropriate services and support to keep them safe.

Victims have increased access to the criminal justice system and perpetrators are held to account as appropriate.

Perpetrators of domestic violence are supported to change their behaviour.



PROVISION

Work in partnership to provide the appropriate level of support where domestic abuse occurs.

Victims, receive responsive services and well-coordinated reporting pathways, which support continued recovery and mitigation of the risks of further abuse.

All identified victims are offered equally accessible services to meet their needs.

Victims report improved health, well-being and resilience for themselves and their families.



Introduction to the Domestic Abuse Strategy

Vision: Jersey's Community is protected from Domestic Abuse, thereby helping to improve islanders' safety, well-being and mental and physical health

This strategy sets out the domestic abuse priorities for the Safeguarding Partnership Board in Jersey and how partners aim to address them.

Domestic Abuse has a negative impact on people and communities who experience it – they may suffer many ill effects including physical injury, fear and low self-esteem and it has a particular adverse impact upon mental health.

Of particular note, is the fact that domestic abuse can also have a significant impact upon the well-being of children and young people who live with it. They may be directly affected, for example by being injured whilst getting in the way of an assault, or having to move to the refuge and they may also suffer indirect effects such as becoming isolated through not being allowed to have friends to visit, becoming confused and upset by the need to keep secrets and being frightened of being hurt or of what may happen to their none abusive parent or carer.

The impact upon a child of living with domestic abuse may continue into adulthood and consequently, without the right support, they may have a greater risk of developing other associated issues, for example substance misuse or criminal behaviour.

Failing to deal effectively with domestic abuse in Jersey will therefore leave many families in the Island to suffer from its ill effects and will also have a lasting social and financial impact upon the overall community.

Definition of Domestic Abuse

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional.

Controlling behaviour includes a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour includes an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten the subject of the abuse.

All forms of domestic abuse involve perpetrators seeking to exert power and control over their partners or family member and often incorporate a range or variety of abusive behaviours. They may do so because of their own experiences or difficulties, drugs and alcohol are commonly a feature, supporting them in addressing their abusive behaviour is of importance.

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based abuse, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

It includes abuse among and to older people and Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse (APVA).

Strategic Context

In 2016, the Government of Jersey and the States Assembly agreed a new community safety strategy entitled “Building a Safer Society, 2016 -2019” (BaSS). BaSS recognises that ‘violence against women and girls and domestic abuse are a pernicious societal problem’ Key priorities from that strategy are:

- Invest in young people,
- Minimise the harm to victims
- Reduce re-offending.

At the time domestic abuse featured in 20% of all Jersey crime, and over half of all domestic incidents involved children.

The then Minister for Home Affairs gave a commitment to support the eventual ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention). The Istanbul Convention applies to all forms of violence against women including domestic violence which it recognises affects women disproportionately. However, the scope extends to all subjected to domestic violence.

In 2018, the new Government of Jersey agreed a Common strategic policy 2018 -2022, in which (amongst other things) they agreed to put children first and improve Islanders’ wellbeing and mental and physical health. They recognise that working in partnership with Parishes, churches, community groups, the third sector volunteers, businesses and other stakeholders are a key component to successfully addressing any issues that arise, including of course, Domestic Abuse.

Jersey’ Safeguarding Adults and Children’s Partnership Board is currently charged with developing and reviewing the response to domestic abuse in Jersey. The SPB Domestic Abuse sub-group recognises the link to a number of island strategies including, but not exclusively, those associated with BASS (as above), Alcohol and Licensing, Mental Health and Housing.

In November 2018, the Safeguarding Partnership Board received significant assistance from SafeLives (A UK national charity dedicated to ending domestic abuse) in the development of this strategy.

In the UK it is estimated that each year around 1.8m people suffer some form of domestic abuse. Domestic abuse related homicides account for approximately 35% of all homicides in England and Wales; on average two women a week are killed by their current or former partners. On average, high risk victims live with domestic abuse for 2.3 years before getting help.

Economic and Social costs of Domestic Violence and Abuse

Whilst it is difficult to quantify the overall economic and social costs of domestic abuse to a community, it is possible to extrapolate based on costs calculated for the UK Government's Economic and social costs of domestic abuse, published in January 2019¹. The figures can only be considered a rough estimate, but the costs to the Island of domestic abuse are circa 25 million pounds each year.

Operational Context

2015-2017 saw a steady decrease in the reporting of Domestic Abuse to the States of Jersey Police following the previous peak in 2013 / 2014. This trend however, has been reversed in the last 12 months with a significant increase in both new reports however, more worryingly repeats and especially those from high risk relationships. In 2015, the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC – see page 10) assessed and worked on 145 cases; in 2018 this rose to 213 and shows no indication of slowing down. 14% of all reported crime is currently associated with domestic abuse (returning to the same levels last seen in 2015) and 2018 has also seen an increase in children being associated with such crime (high risk environments).

At the beginning of 2017, the Island prosecuted 34% of all domestic abuse reports to the SOJP. At the end of 2018 this had decreased to 22%.

Some Jersey Initiatives below illustrate the breadth of services available at the present time:

Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP) were brought in when the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010 came into force in 2011. JMAPP protects the public by assessing and managing sexual, violent and dangerous offenders, together with potentially dangerous persons in order to reduce their offending behaviour. The most dangerous domestic violence perpetrators are managed through the JMAPP system. Many JMAPP subjects have a history of domestic abuse.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a multi-agency victim-focused meeting where information is shared between different statutory and voluntary sector agencies on the highest risk cases of domestic violence and abuse. The role of the MARAC is to facilitate, monitor and evaluate effective information sharing to enable appropriate actions to be taken to increase the safety of victims including children.

Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) were introduced in Jersey early in 2014 due to a consistent increase in domestic violence reports, IDVAs focus on high risk clients by providing support to people who have been assaulted or abused by their partner or a family member. The IDVA can explain the criminal justice process, attend court and provide support on a range of things such as the emotional impacts of domestic abuse, housing and legal matters.

The IDVA service is central to MARAC focusing on reducing risk and safety management of women and their dependents. The IDVA sign post to other organisations when risk is reduced. The IDVAs have a presence within H&SS, visiting various wards and departments.

¹ The economic and social costs of domestic abuse. January 2019.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/772180/horr107.pdf

Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA) - are trained to provide emotional and practical support to survivors of rape, sexual abuse and sexual assault who have reported to the police or are considering reporting to the police.

Sexual Assault referral centre (SARC) - is a special facility where victims of rape or sexual assault can receive immediate help and support. This includes access to a forensic medical examination, which is carried out by an experienced and qualified doctor, and the opportunity to speak to the Police about what has happened to them if the client wishes to do so.

Jersey Action against Rape (JAAR) - will provide counselling support and will be an onward referral route for ongoing advice and support from the SARC

Jersey Women's Refuge (JWR) - The Jersey Women's Refuge was founded in 1988, to provide a safe place for women and children who are victims of domestic abuse. The JWR provides a 24-hour, confidential service, which offers practical and emotional support to women and children suffering from abuse. The numbers of those seeking refuge in the safe house have remained consistent over the last two years however those in 'outreach' have doubled – 2018(161) v 2017(78).

Housing providers - The Strategic Housing Unit in Jersey are responsible for setting policy – Andium Homes are currently the only Housing provider that attends MARAC & JMAPPa at this time and work closely with the IDVA's regarding any client who is experiencing Domestic Abuse. The team at Andium Homes act as single points of contact (SPoC) for JMAPPa clients living in Andium homes.

Interventions for Perpetrators and Support for Partners

ADAPT - The Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Programme (ADAPT) for men is run in partnership with the Hampton Trust and Jersey Probation and Aftercare Services. ADAPT has been running since 2007. It is open to non-convicted as well as convicted men and has therefore been a particularly useful resource for colleagues in Children's Services who have referred men onto the programme where there have been child protection concerns.

Building Better Relationships (BBR) - is an offending behaviour programme for male heterosexual perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) run in the Jersey Prison.

Prison!Me!NoWay!!! (PMNW) - delivers early intervention in schools that focuses on various concerns including behaviours associated with domestic abuse. PMNW has developed media campaigns (TV, radio and social media) that address domestic abuse issues.

Maternal Early Child Sustained Health Visiting (MECSH) - is a structured program of sustained home visiting for families at risk of poorer maternal and child health and development outcomes. The MECSH program requires organisations, and practitioners to work differently with families, to act on the rhetoric of prevention and early intervention to improve outcomes for some of the most vulnerable families.

Legal remedies

The Island does not have a Domestic Abuse law equivalent to any provisions in the UK.

That said, Current legislation in Jersey enables prosecutions to be made against various behaviours associated with domestic abuse and new laws have either been or are to be introduced during the term of this strategy that have the potential to positively impact upon the performance of the Island to tackle domestic abuse crimes.

The **Sexual Offences (Jersey) Law 2018** now defines consent, provides for a new offence of assault by penetration and introduces new offences relating to the sexual abuse of children and female genital mutilation. The **Criminal Procedure (Bail)(Jersey) Law 2018** will bring a modern legislative regime that governs the granting of bail and will provide the police with new powers to help protect the victims and witnesses of domestic abuse. In addition the **Criminal Procedure (Jersey) law 2018** will address protection for vulnerable victims and witnesses at court and provide additional opportunities for the introduction of evidence and bad character to the criminal justice process.

Similarly, the recent amendments to the Crime (Disorderly Conduct and Harassment) (Jersey) Law, 2008, permit the Court to impose a restraining order on conviction for any offence (not only harassment) if the Court is satisfied that it is necessary to do so to protect the victim or any other person from further conduct which would amount to harassment, or from a perceived threat of violence. Restraining orders play an important role in managing the risks to victims and preventing further victimisation and risk of harm.

Domestic Abuse and Children

Children and Young People are our future. Violence has no place in a child's life. This strategy builds on the pledges made in the Children and Young Peoples Plan 2018-2020 to reduce the number of children living in high-risk domestic abuse by early identification and proactive interventions. Ensuring that each unique individual child or young person's needs are met in relation to their exposure to domestic abuse, including their recovery needs. Using UK analysis, SafeLives recently estimated that 175 children will be living with high risk domestic abuse; and 225 living with medium risk abuse. Similarly, it is estimated that on average, there will be around 30 children each quarter living in households where their parent is at risk of serious harm including homicide.

Some of the biggest victims of Domestic Violence/Abuse are Children and Young People

Much has been written about the impact of childhood exposure to domestic violence and abuse. We know that this includes both short and long-term cognitive, behavioural and emotional effects.

Children may become anxious, depressed, have difficulty sleeping, have nightmares or flashbacks, may complain of physical symptoms (stomach-aches or bedwetting), may be aggressive or may withdraw from other people, may have a lowered sense of self-worth, may begin to avoid school, engage in risky behaviour, suicidal thoughts or self-harm.

Around **1 in 5** children have been exposed to domestic abuse.

Radford, L. et al (2011)
[Child abuse and neglect in the UK today](#) NSPCC

Children may feel angry, guilty, insecure, isolated, frightened, powerless or confused. They may have ambivalent feelings towards both the perpetrator and non-abusing parents. Many suffer in silence with little support; others try to intervene or actively stop the violence and may be harmed in the process. Children do not have to see domestic violence for it to impact on them. They experience it indirectly by hearing it from another room or by seeing injuries. Importantly, they can also be impacted by their care-givers/parent reduced capacity for parenting because of trauma.

Pregnancy and Infancy

Experiencing domestic violence during pregnancy can have significant implications for the physical and psychological health of both mothers and their babies. Violence in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of miscarriage, preterm birth, low birth weight and neonatal death not least because women exposed to domestic abuse tend to be late or poor attendees at antenatal care.

Children exposed to domestic abuse during infancy show the most severe problems with significant risk of ever-increasing harm to a child's physical, emotional and social development. Most crucially, infant attachment is affected, increasing the likelihood of insecure and disorganised attachment. Infants and small children who are exposed to violence in the home, experience added emotional stress that can harm the development of the brain and impair cognitive and sensory growth. Behaviour changes can include excessive irritability, sleep problems, emotional distress, fear of being alone, immature behaviour, and problems with toilet training and language development. The effects continue even after children are no longer in the environment, and can emerge at school.

Multiples Matter

The impact of being exposed to domestic abuse is likely to be increased if children are also exposed to other risk factors, for example if they are also neglected, or exposed to sexual abuse in the context of domestic abuse.

We know that almost two-thirds (62%) of children exposed to domestic abuse are also directly harmed (physically, emotionally or neglected) as well as witnessing the abuse of a parent. All professionals need to be aware that the risk of the child being physically abused appears to be higher in the context of bidirectional violence (where both parents may be violent towards the other) than where it is perpetrated by one partner, and that bi-directional violence is likely to be the most common type of domestic abuse experienced by children. We also need to remember that since domestic abuse is the crime that is most likely to reoccur, children are rarely exposed to a single distressing event.



What do children want?

More needs to be done to protect children and to prevent domestic abuse from happening in the first place. This strategy acknowledges the need for intervention and trauma informed approaches to support recovery following exposure to domestic abuse. Children who are exposed to violence in the home are denied their right to a safe and stable home environment. What children want most is for the violence to stop – they need to know that things can change. They often want to continue to have relationships with both parents in a safe and secure way. They need trusted adults to turn to for help and comfort, and services that will help them to cope with their experiences. They need to know that they are not alone and that the violence is not their fault. Children need to know that there are adults who will listen to them, believe them and help protect them.

A key focus of this strategy is that all adults who work with children, including parents themselves, need the awareness and skills to recognise and meet the needs of children exposed to violence in the home, and to be able to refer to the appropriate service when required. Practitioners need the professional confidence to act on behalf of children.

This strategy points to the need for services that are comprehensive and holistic, that take into account the range of effects and needs of different children. In particular, we need therapeutic work between mothers and children to rebuild relationships and minimise long-term distress.

A **third** of children witnessing domestic violence also experienced another form of abuse.

Radford, L. et al. (2011)
[Child abuse and neglect in the UK](#). NSPCC



Vision: Jersey's community is protected from domestic abuse, thereby helping to improve islander's safety, well-being and mental and physical health

Action Plan

Aim 1- PREVENTION - Prevent domestic abuse from occurring in the first place by challenging the associated culture and intervening as early as possible in order to prevent it from continuing, repeating or escalating

What is the outcome we are trying to achieve	What we will do	Lead	By when
Victims, perpetrators and their children are identified early and provided with the appropriate support to disrupt the cycle of domestic abuse and help manage the impact on their lives.	1) Continue and enhance primary, community and hospital health interventions for identification of Domestic Abuse at the earliest possible point 2) Increase the identification of and provide support to those young persons who are the victims of, or witnesses to domestic abuse. Enhanced use of the multi-agency pre-birth assessment pathway for identification of pregnant women or clients at risk of DA. 3) Increase the flexibility of outreach services to meet older victims of DA closer to their homes 4) Raise awareness and increase participation in the existing perpetrator programmes and review and develop our programmes in line with the changing needs of the Island	Designated Nurse Safeguarding Education – Health - Children’s Service & FN&HC IDVA - Refuge Probation and Aftercare Service - Prison Service	April 2020 April 2020 April 2021 Ongoing
Jersey's community and its professionals fully understand what domestic abuse is and know how to respond.	5) Identify who needs training and to what level by using SPB Training Needs Analysis and encourage partners to develop DA policies and reporting mechanisms giving particular focus to voluntary and private sector partners, religious groups, sporting bodies, political representatives, judicial groups and areas with second language provision 6) Develop and implement a States of Jersey Domestic Abuse Policy – c/w DA Toolkit 7) Continue to provide information and general awareness through schools and other young people’s services on the signs of and effects of domestic abuse – ensure that staff understand how and when to refer victims to support services 8) Continue to develop DA support and guidance for all 3 rd sector and voluntary groups in our community – for example, NSPCC, YES, Barnardo’s, A.P.V.A. etc. 9) Increase the work to understand the specific barriers experienced by people from all Jersey’s communities to disclosure and engagement. Use the outcomes to enhance services (consider academic research – identify appropriate funding)	SPB Trainer – DASG Training sub group Stephanie Holloway CS - Education – JYS – PMNW DASG DASG	April 2020 Dec 2019 Ongoing April 2021 Ongoing
Increased reporting of domestic abuse and fewer repeat victims of domestic abuse each year.	10) Continue to deliver an annual DA campaign and / or annual DA conference - communicate positive examples where services have made a difference 11) Review accessibility and awareness of existing DA reporting pathways in Jersey – Evaluate response and outcomes of interventions (performance dashboard – use to help fund future services) 12) Continue to expand upon and develop relevant DA materials in all appropriate formats (especially translations) to assist in the reporting of DA incidents	DASB campaign team DASG Performance DASG	Ongoing Dec 2019 Ongoing

Aim 2 – PROTECTION - Reduce the associated risk to victims, hold perpetrators to account and support them to change their behaviour

What is the outcome we are trying to achieve	What we will do	Lead	By when
Children and young people at risk of harm are identified early and provided appropriate support	13) Promote pathways for children in need of protection and support – communicate clearly across the Island 14) Promote the importance of timely assessment of needs, including safety for all children and young people by (a) introducing specific screening/risk assessment tools and (b) promoting the need for a children’s independent domestic violence advocate (CIDVA)	Right Help Right Time – CS CS – SPB Training	Dec 2019 Ongoing
Victims are safer and have appropriate services and support to keep them safe	15) Monitor implementation of all associated new legislation e.g. Bail, Sexual Offences and Criminal Procedures Laws – track outcomes that effect DA 16) Instigate and utilise ‘Fresh Look Panel’ approach for those cases that are ‘stuck’ in MARAC 17) Support the further development of the IDVA service, especially in respect to sustainable funding 18) Further promote and help develop the use of approved DA risk assessment tools for all agencies 19) Deliver IRIS training and support to all Island GP’s – communicate widely across the community	DASG Performance MARAC DASG DASG IRIS	Ongoing Dec 2019 April 2020 Dec 2019 Sept 2019
Victims have increased access to the criminal justice system and perpetrators are held to account as appropriate.	20) Advocate the development of a new DA Law in Jersey – present a report to Ministers 21) Capture information on the efficacy of legal remedies – use outcomes to further influence and develop DA interventions 22) Ensure all departments within the Criminal Justice System have training in DA and that the Island’s Courts consider the imposition of Restrictive Orders in every DA case 23) Increased work with services to develop plans to ensure a holistic response to the prevention of DA in which perpetrators are viewed as an integral part of that response and intervention targeted to change the abusive behaviours	J&HA - SPPP DASG – Performance - SOJP Probation and Aftercare Service – LOD / Prosecution Probation and Aftercare Service – Prison Service	April 2020 Dec 2019 April 2021 April 2020
Perpetrators of domestic abuse are supported to change their behaviour	24) Consider and where appropriate develop new service arrangements for pre-court perpetrator services and programmes – for example CARA (cautioning and relationship abuse) 25) Explore options in respect to a Jersey MATAC function.	MARAC co-ordinator MARAC Co-ordinator – PPU	Dec 2020 July 2019

Aim 3 – PROVISION - Work in partnership to provide the appropriate level of support where domestic abuse occurs

What is the outcome we are trying to achieve	What we will do	Lead	By when
All members of the community exposed to domestic abuse receive responsive services and well-coordinated reporting pathways, which support continued recovery and mitigation of the risks of further abuse.	26) Review and implement SPB DA performance data linked to strategy outcomes 27) Support and promote the development of Jersey’s ‘victim hub’ 28) Continue to develop referral pathways and safeguarding routes across all health services. 29) Encourage opportunities (including funding where appropriate) for IDVA’s and other DA professionals to be embedded in health settings and other relevant environments, especially midwifery, ED and the MASH.	DASG Performance DASG Designated Nurse DASG	Sept 2019 Dec 2019 Dec 2019 April 2021
All members of the community exposed to domestic abuse are offered equally accessible services to meet their needs.	30) Review and help develop enhanced housing / accommodation based services for all DA victims, especially those without existing ‘refuge’ i.e. male victims, LGBT, complex needs, BME, absence of residency rights etc. 31) Examine opportunities to reduce obstacles for those members of our community that may not have access to relevant statutory support (consider an associated research project)	Jersey Refuge – DASG – J&HA DASG – MARAC - CLS	April 2021 April 2021
All members of the community exposed to domestic abuse report improved health, wellbeing and resilience for themselves and their families.	32) Further enhance the learning and outcomes data from the continuing collaboration with SafeLives – Link to training programmes, general professional CPD and annual campaigns. 33) The development of therapeutic recovery services which specifically address the adverse impact of domestic abuse will be prioritised for all victims of domestic abuse, and especially for children and young people	IDVA Service DASG - CS	Ongoing Ongoing

Related Strategies and Policies

Safeguarding Partnership Boards Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy:

<https://safeguarding.je/policies-strategies/>

Mental Health Strategy:

<http://www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=1710>

Housing Strategy:

<https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Government%20and%20administration/R%20Housing%20Strategy%2020160324%20VP.pdf>

Children and Young People's Plan 2019 – 2023:

<https://www.gov.je/news/2019/pages/children'splan.aspx>

Independent Jersey Care Inquiry Report, 2017:

<https://www.gov.je/Government/Departments/HomeAffairs/RespondingtoIndependentJerseyCareInquiry/Pages/WhatistheIndependentJerseyCareInquiry.aspx>

The work of Children's Commissioner for Jersey:

<https://www.gov.je/Government/Departments/HomeAffairs/Pages/ChildrensCommissionerforJersey.aspx>

Common Strategic Plan:

<https://www.gov.je/government/planningperformance/strategicplanning/pages/commonstrategicpolicy.aspx>

The Disability Strategy for Jersey:

<https://www.gov.je/news/2017/pages/launchdisabilitystrategy.aspx>

Building a Safer Society Strategy:

<https://www.gov.je/Government/Departments/HomeAffairs/Departments/BASS/Pages/index.aspx>